

Two Inscribed Digambara Bronzes

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The two inscriptions discussed here seem more than usually puzzling: it would be interesting to know whether others can suggest better solutions. They are from the personal collection of Thomas Perardi, to whom we are indebted for careful and detailed photography.

The complex shrine, 18-19 cm. high, with twenty-three Jinas surrounding the central figure, is thus a standard *covīsī* structure (I am grateful to Gerd Mevissen for confirmation of the count, inclusive of the standing and lower seated figures). (Figure 1) The main figure, with emblematic bull, is evidently Rṣabha. On the back is a brief and curiously beheaded inscription. (Figure 2) A straightforward reading *meru śrīpralamatinīta(ṃ?)* yields no sense, nor does *-prala[m]bh[ā]vinītaṃ* or other guesswork. The ordinary meaning of *pralambha* ‘deceit’ is hardly applicable, and the gloss ‘(act of) obtaining’ that has been attributed to *-pralambha* in the *Rāmāyaṇa* is belied by an evidently correct northern reading *-upalambha* (where the ‘critical’ edition, 5.65.36, has a weak Vulgate emendation). The word *vinīta* is glossed as ‘merchant’ in Hemacandra’s *Anekārthasaṃgraha*, etc., and we might ignore its possible final *anusvāra*: but ‘Pralama’ and the like are unconvincing as a name for such a donor. The fact that *meru* is asymmetrically positioned could imply that it refers to the structure of the icon and is unconnected with the subsequent dedication.

The single seated figure may be identified by the crescent moon as Candraprabha: but the inscription around the back of its pedestal gives no support. (Figure 3) It begins, as it means to go on, with a misreading, the copyist having apparently failed to recognize an unfamiliar combination of Śaka era and Jupiter-cycle dating, such as is to be found in southern manuscripts (*Catalogue of the Jaina Manuscripts of the British Library*, I, 163). The final numeral in the date is also uncertain, but resembles a form of 9, rather than an 8.

In the following transcript, round brackets denote a superfluous letter; square brackets denote omitted, erroneous, or illegible letters and syllables; *ka* indicates a deleted *ka*; and *bha°* is the abbreviation of *bhaṭṭāraka* (head of sect). (Figures 4 and 5)

sak(r)e 1559 prabhava-nāma-sa[m]vatsare māgha-
sudha-13 gurau vāre puṣ[y]a-nakṣatra-ta[d]dine
nilako[d]dhāra[n]a-nāma-śrīM[ā]lasaṃgha-
Ba[l]ā[t]kāragā[n]a-Sar[a]svat[ī]ga[c]cha-
Kumduka[m]d[a]-
śrīrānvaya-bha[°]-śrīKumudacandra tatpat[ī]e bha°-
śrīDharma[c]andra tad-āmnāya bha°
śrīVijayak[ī]rt[ī]s tad(a)-upade[ś]āt [...].sva-
vāka[s(a)t]avya svabha-gotra sehitavāla-jāti ukasaṭi[p]utra gā[m]gasaripa[...].acanāgoti-
vadhavako dāti

‘On the day of the constellation Puṣya, on Thursday, 13th of the waxing moon in Māgha in the (Jovian) Year called Prabhava in the Śaka Year 1559 [A.D. 1638],



Figure 1



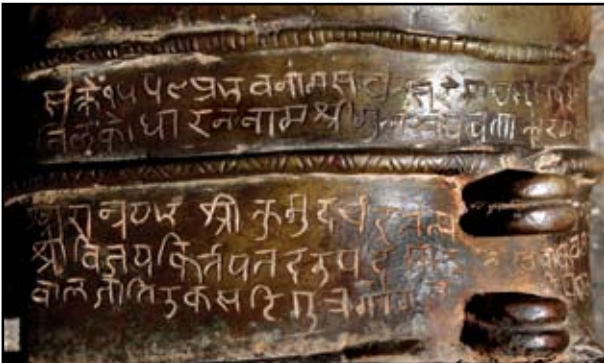
Figure 2

in the Sarasvatī branch of the Balātkāra sect in the *nilaka*-uplifting Mūla congregation, on the instructions of Bhaṭṭāraka Vijayakīrti in the tradition of Bhaṭṭāraka Dharmacandra, in the seat of Bhaṭṭāraka Kumudacandra in the glorious tradition of Kundakunda, (the following), having their dwelling in (the town of) [...], in the Svabha family in the Sehitavāla caste, Gāṅga and the sons of Ukasaṭi, dedicate (the image).’

The text specifies a year Prabhava of the cycle of 60 ‘years’ of Jupiter. According to *An Indian Ephemeris*, no Prabhava year fell anywhere near Śaka 1559; nor does the Vikrama year 1559 provide a solution. Otherwise, Thursday, 18 January, A.D. 1638, meets most criteria: and it is hard to see how any more satisfactory results can be obtained for the few Jovian dates given in the British Library catalogue. The epithet *nilaka*- applied to the Saṃgha is unclear: neither ‘uplifting the abode’ (if for *nila[y]a-uddhāraṇa*) nor ‘eradicating persons of the blue *leśyā*’ (if for **n[ī]laka-uddh[a]raṇa*) seems plausible. The fifth and final line may be expected to be listing the names of beneficiaries (that had possibly been illegible to the copyist), closing with a final dedicatory



Figure 3



Figures 4 and 5

dāti, perhaps for (*a*)*dāt*. A probable two syllables giving the name of their residence seem abraded beyond recall, and one conjunct (*pa[...].aca*) seems indecipherable. It is, however, pleasing that these two interesting artifacts can be recorded here for posterity.

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